BY L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
TERMS.—TWO DOLLARS a year in advance. One Dollar and a half for six months.
These rates include all who are in arrears.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. XIV. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1865. NO. 52.

ADVERTISING RATES.
ONE DOLLAR per square (12 lines or less) for every insertion. Longer advertisements in proportion. [illegible] Resolutions adopted by Orders, Societies, &c., or anything of a personal nature, will be charged as advertisements, and charged accordingly. The money must accompany the [illegible]

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1865.

ARREARS.—A considerable number of our patrons are still in arrears, and, as we need money to carry on our business, we hope all concerned will embrace the earliest opportunity to settle up.

Delinquent subscribers are charged two dollars a year for all arrearages, without any exception.

Caution is the Mother of Safety.

We would, most respectfully, give timely warning to the good people of this section of country, as the elections are approaching, not to act hastily nor permit themselves to be deceived in regard to important and momentous State matters, by designing men who are merely seeking office. Let us be slow in making up our minds upon new and intricate issues, and seek all the information we can get from competent and honest men, remembering that we are now laboring under the effects of a great political mistake, and bitterly repenting of our folly. Let us, therefore, be very careful in future, and scan closely every step we are invited to take upon a new and unfrequented path. If we are not perfectly satisfied upon a certain movement, let us seek information from those who we know are capable of giving good advice in the premises.

The approaching State Convention will be one of the most important bodies ever assembled in North Carolina, and we should be very careful in the selection of our delegates. Better and more suitable gentlemen than those already brought before the public by the people of Forsyth, and announced in our columns, cannot be found, is our honest and matured conviction. We have no prejudices nor personal predilections, but shall endeavor, at all times, to subserve the best interest of the people, the State, and our common country.

4th OF JULY.

The eighty-ninth anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in this place, an immense concourse of people, embracing all colors, ages, sexes and conditions, having assembled to do honor to the occasion, variously estimated at from 3,500 to 4,000 souls,—being one of the largest assemblages ever met in this place. The streets were full of human beings, horses, buggies, wagons, from early in the day till evening. But for an unfortunate accident which happened to two soldiers whilst firing the salute, (one having his arm shattered, which rendered amputation necessary below the elbow, and another wounded in the hand) and other disturbances of a personal nature incident to such occasions, the day passed off pleasantly and agreeably.

The large number of persons assembled, is the strongest indication, not to be misunderstood, of the deep interest felt by the people generally, in this section of country, in the restoration of peace and quiet to our late distracted country, and the re-establishment of the Union of all the States.

The auspicious day was ushered in by the ringing of bells and the firing of cannon. The "Salem Band" of music passed through the principal streets of Salem and Winston, discoursing sweet music. At 10 o'clock the vast assemblage of persons congregated in the public square, where a stand for the speaker and musicians had been erected, and seats prepared for the audience. H. K. Thomas, Esq., read the Declaration of Independence, and Col. Saunderson of the 10th O. V. C., the orator of the day, delivered an eloquent and patriotic address, when the ceremonies were closed.

A large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held at the Court House, at 11 o'clock P. M. for proceedings of which see elsewhere.

It was a proud day for Forsyth County.

THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.—Gov Holden is laboring quietly but zealously to ameliorate the condition of our people and to promote the public good of the whole State.—He has earnestly appealed to President Johnson to grant relief to the people of North Carolina in regard to the question of paying the proposed tax, and other important matters.

Todd Caldwell Esq., of Burke County, has been appointed Aid to Gov. Holden with the rank of Colonel.

Lewis Hanes, Esq., of Davidson County, has been solicited to accept the place of Private Secretary to the Governor.

FLAG RAISING AT CHALK LEVEL.—On Tuesday, the 27th of June, an interesting ceremony of raising the United States flag took place at Chalk Level, in the [illegible] part of the county, in the presence of from 1200 to 1500 people. Eloquent and patriotic addresses were delivered by Col. Saunderson, of the 10th O. V. C., stationed at this place, D. H. Starbuck and T. J. Wilson Esqrs. Everything passed off pleasantly and agreeably, and but one sentiment prevailed, that of attachment and fidelity to the glorious stars and stripes.

FLAG RAISING AT POSSUMTOWN.—A very interesting ceremony of raising the stars and stripes also took place at Possumtown, in the Northern part of [illegible] County, on Saturday the 24th ult. Col. Saunderson, H. Adams, L. Hanes, and J. M. [illegible] entertained the large assemblage present with eloquent and well timed addresses. Strong Union Resolutions were adopted.

We have not been furnished with the proceedings of either of the above meetings, and can therefore only briefly allude to them.

UNION MEETING IN FORSYTH.

Pursuant to notice, a large and numerous meeting of the citizens of Forsyth County met at the Court-house square in Winston on the fourth day of July. On motion John Blackburn, Esq. was called to the Chair, and J. H. Stoltz and S. Fountain requested to act as Secretaries.

The object of the meeting being briefly explained by D. H. Starbuck, Esqr., the Chairman appointed a committee of sixteen to draft Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, consisting of Caleb Idol, Adam Snow, W. A. Harper, T. J. Wilson, W. H. Wheeler, D. H. Starbuck, Anderson Nicholson, Mathias Masten, Joseph Crews, W. McMillan, Elijah B. Teague, Ransom Phipps, Samuel Stoltz, Thomas Long, John P. Nissen, and Dr. A. L. Mock.

The committee retiring, Mr. Lewis Hanes, of Davidson, was called for, and entertained the very large audience of ladies and gentlemen with a very appropriate speech, touching upon the theory of our government, &c. After Mr. Hanes concluded Dr. J. S. Johnson addressed the meeting and declared himself a candidate for the convention.

The committee then returned and reported the following resolutions which were read:—

1. *Resolved*, That the so-called Confederate Government never did represent the wishes of the people of this State; that it was a usurpation, a rebellion, forced on the people against their well known and long cherished devotion to the Union, and maintained by force and violence over the people; and that it is with feelings of devout gratitude to Almighty God that we acknowledge our deliverance from this most detestable of all military despotisms, and for the restoration of blessed peace and of the Union of these States and under the protection of whose glorious ensign, parents and children, husbands and wives, brothers and sisters, are again permitted to greet each other around the family circle, from which they had been driven and torn by the iron hand of conscription and despotic power; and as a free people, we are again permitted to assemble and express our heartfelt devotion to the Union of our fathers.

2. *Resolved*, That the 20th of May, 1865, was a proud day for Forsyth county, when was hoisted from the Court-house square and unfurled to the breeze the glorious banner of the Union, which had been stricken down, just four years before, by the ruthless hand of secessionists, the stars and stripes, under which Gen. Washington and the fathers of the Revolution fought and carried to victory, the flag of thirty five millions of freemen which waves over the land of the free and the home of the brave; and inexpressibly mean and contemptible and traitorous is the heart that fails to do reverence to a flag around which are clustered so many glorious memories.

3. *Resolved*, That the secessionists who counselled disunion, are responsible for the loss of slavery, the loss of property, and the loss of hundreds of thousands of lives sacrificed in this cruel and unjustifiable war; and that we will under no circumstances, support any such men for office, nor any man who is not a tried and devoted friend to the Union of these States.

4. *Resolved*, That we rejoice that the heresy of secession, (peaceable secession,) with which reckless and wicked men have attempted to deceive the people and have thereby drenched the country in blood, has been forever crushed out, and the great American Union, the glory of our fathers and the pride of all true patriots, has been restored in all its integrity.

5. *Resolved*, That the true theory of the Constitution, and the only security to life, liberty or property, and the only protection from civil war, is in the recognized doctrine that this is a *nation*, a union of the States, one and inseparable,—a *government* whose constitution and laws operate *directly* on the people, and who are, for every violation or resistance to the same, held strictly responsible throughout the broad extent of this country.

6. *Resolved*, That while we would temper justice with mercy, and ask that leniency and forgiveness be extended to all who have been mislead or deceived, and to the erring and penitent who now manifest a disposition to peaceably obey the laws and authorities of the Union, yet the majesty and supremacy of the Constitution and the laws of the land, and the blood of hundreds of thousands of innocent victims who have been sacrificed to the bloody moloch of Secession, demand, as a warning for all future time, that examples should be made of the leaders who plotted the overthrow of the Union, and of all disturbers of the peace who are again seeking to embroil the land in blood.

7. *Resolved*, That the Assassination of President Lincoln and the attempted assassination of Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, has no parallel in atrocity on the black catalogue of crime, always excepting the fiendish and diabolical plot of the conspirators to overthrow the Union of our fathers, whereby untold multitudes have been slain and millions brought to suffering and misery. And as we trust these conspirators may receive justice according to their crimes, so we hope and trust that every participant in the assassination plot may be brought to speedy and condign punishment, and we hold as enemies and dangerous to society all who sympathize with the perpetrators of these foul deeds.

8. *Resolved*, That a corrupt and depraved press, and we are sorry to say, in numerous instances, an impious and sacrilegious pulpit, have been prominent among the chief instruments in the hands of the conspirators in stirring up strife and sedition and arousing the worst passions of the human heart, and that the good of the country demands, and we call upon the Union men everywhere to lend no countenance nor support to any such arch-deceivers, whether editor, preacher or layman, who has become so forgetful of the advice of the father of his country to frown down the first dawnings of secession, and that heavenly injunction of peace on earth and good will to men, proclaimed by our blessed Redeemer.

9. *Resolved*, That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved widows, mothers, orphans and maimed who have been the victims of this most wicked and cruel war, and consider those who have fallen in the cause as martyrs to the foul spirit of secession.

10. *Resolved*, That we heartily endorse the policy set forth by President Johnson in his proclamations for the restoration of civil government, law and order in the rebellious States, and we feel assured that by his patriotic devotion to the Union and his thorough and practical knowledge of the [illegible] of the constitution and the workings of the rebellion, that he is pre-eminently qualified for the great duties now devolving on him as President of the United States.

11. *Resolved*, That the appointment of our esteemed fellow-citizen and devoted friend of the Union, Mr. W. W. Holden, Esq. Provisional Governor of this State, meets with our cordial approbation, and that we heartily approve of his plan of calling a State Convention for the purpose of re-organizing the State Government and restoring the State to her full membership in the Union.

12. *Resolved*, That President Johnson has shown great statesmanship by his annunciation of the doctrine that the States which attempted to secede from the Union are still to remain as States [illegible]

13. *Resolved*, That the great mass of the people of Forsyth county have long believed that a State Convention was the best means of relieving us from the military despotism and extricating the State from the ruin brought upon us by secession, and so declared by a memorial more than eighteen months since, signed by eleven hundred and forty of our citizens. And, alas! the loss of life and property during those eighteen months, but too conclusively prove the correctness of the judgment and wisdom of the memorialists; and we rejoice to see the unanimity with which our scheme of a State Convention is now sanctioned by nearly every county in the State, and particularly gratifying is it to see the secessionists and enemies of re-construction, now *foremost* in calling for a State Convention to return to the Union.

14. *Resolved*, That we accept the abolition of slavery as an accomplished fact, on the terms set forth in President Lincoln's Proclamation of September 22nd, 1862; that the same is the result of the rebellion and the legitimate fruit of secession; and while we rejoice that the question of negro slavery is forever disposed of, so as never again to disturb the peace and harmony of the Union, yet great praise is due to President Johnson for his wisdom and sagacity in excluding the negro from any participation in the re-construction of our State Governments, and entrusting the same to the TRUE AND LOYAL WHITE UNION CITIZENS of the States.

15. *Resolved*, That the thanks of this community are due and are hereby tendered to Colonel Sanderson and the officers of his command for their uniform courtesy and zeal for the public good and the preservation of law and order in this county.

On motion, T. J. Wilson, Esq., offered the following additional resolution,

Resolved, That having full confidence in the loyalty and devotion to the Union of our fellow-citizens, I. G. Lash and D. H. Starbuck, we would most respectfully recommend them to the people of this County as suitable candidates for the State Convention, when called.

which was read and adopted: Whereupon the whole series of resolutions were, upon motion, unanimously adopted.

D. H. Starbuck, Esq., one of the gentlemen recommended as a candidate for the Convention being called for, addressed the people at some length in regard to his position during the late rebellion, showing that the secessionists were responsible for the loss of slavery, the loss of property and the loss of what is of infinite more importance, of hundreds and thousands of the lives of the best men of the South and North; and that they have been untrue to the South and her worst enemies. If it should be the wishes of the people of the county to elect him, his first act would be to endeavor to restore the State into full membership in the Union. He endorsed the course of President Johnson, excluding negroes from voting and confining the reorganization of our State government to true loyal white citizens.—That the State debt was not a question for the Convention, &c., but more properly belonged to the Legislature.

He was against repudiation. He was for maintaining the faith and credit of the State. A State like an individual should pay its honest debts. Otherwise it gets a bad name. Of course no one presumes that the State will redeem her Treasury notes in specie. The State has only promised to receive them in payment for taxes. All her indebtedness to her citizens should be adjusted on terms of justice and equity, so as not to defraud them of whatever is justly due them. The State like an individual should be ashamed to resort to any technical quibble to avoid payment of what she honestly owes. Let not the State add the stain of repudiation to her honest name. Jeff Davis is the father of repudiation, &c. He disgraced, forever, Mississippi with the act. And when he dies let his child die and be buried with him.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

JOHN BLACKBURN, *Ch'm'n.*

J. H. STOLTZ,
S. FOUNTAIN, } *Secretaries.*

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR FORSYTH COUNTY

appointed by the Governor, a Special Court.

To Israel G. Lash, Peter A. Wilson, Nelson S. Cook, Thos. C. Johnson, Anderson Nicholson, John P. Nissen, Adam Snow, Elias Schaub, Wm. Griffin, Wm. A. Harper, James Pledges, C. L. Rights, Christian D. Sides, Thomas Spach, Wm. Thornton, Alson G. Thomas, William Shore, Casper Todd, G. H. Renegar, H. K. Thomas, Julius Mickey, Wm. F. Shultz, John G. Sides, Joshua Boner, Peter E. Light, Alexander Masten, E. J. Hine, H. D. Swaim, Aquilla Pitts, Charles S. Houser, B. S. Teague, Z. J. Stafford, Joseph Phipps, Wm. P. Henly, Julius Harmon, Joseph Kerner, Philip Kerner, Charles Teague, Solomon Teague, Wm. F. Stockton, Augustus Fogle, John T. Conrad, Henry A. Lemly, Moses L. Whicker, Smith Linville, George V. Fulp, Tyre Coster, Robert L. Walker, Hardin Hainlin, Geo. L. Matthews, E. A. Vogler, John Morris, William Morris, Nathan Gurley, J. P. Crews, William McMillan, Joseph Wagoner, Samuel Stoltz, Jas. D. Payne, Lewis Laugenour, Israel Robinson, A. T. Zevely and James E. Matthews.

The Governor having appointed you Justices of the Peace for the county of Forsyth, and empowered me to administer the oaths of office, you are therefore respectfully requested to meet me at the Court-House in Winston, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Thursday the 13th day of July, 1865, to take the oaths of office, and to elect a Sheriff, a Clerk, County Attorney, and such other officers as may be necessary for the transaction of business. The Governor desires that you should punctually attend.

D. H. STARBUCK, Commissioner.

July 8, 1865.

New Papers.—We have received several numbers of the "Daily Wilmington Herald" by Thos. M. Cook & Co. It makes a very handsome appearance, and is conducted with talent and ability, at $10 a year, $6 for six months, and $3 for three months.

We are also receiving the "Daily [illegible]" [illegible] a handsome and well conducted sheet, at [illegible] for six months and $2 for three months. Weekly paper $3 a year.

We have also received the first number of the "North Carolina Advocate," a beautiful large sheet, [illegible]

The "Greensboro' Patriot" and Raleigh "Christian Advocate" have again made their appearance.

The Legislature of Virginia adjourned sine die after a session of few days.

SUICIDE OF EDMUND RUFFIN.

On Saturday, the 17th, Edmund Ruffin, of Va., the man who fired the first shot at Fort Sumter, and shovelled the first spade full of dirt upon the rebel works at Charleston, committed suicide by blowing out his brains with a shot gun, at his farm, near Mattoax depot, on the Richmond and Danville railroad. He committed the act deliberately, his memorandum stating that he would not live under the United States Government, and that the act would have been committed when Lee surrendered, but for the presence of company in his house at the time.

FIVE GRAND MILITARY DIVISIONS.

The whole country is now divided into five grand military divisions. The following are the names of the commanders: Military Division of the Atlantic, Maj. Gen. Meade; Military Division of the Mississippi, Gen. Sherman; Military Division of Tennessee, Gen. Thomas; Military Division of the Southwest, Gen. Sheridan; Military Division of the Pacific, Gen. Halleck.

TAXES.—Messrs. John R. French, Hiram Potter, Jun., and R. W. Score, United States direct tax commissioners for North Carolina, give notice that the direct tax laid upon all lands in the United States is now being collected in North Carolina. The tax is 36 cents on the $100 valuation of land, for one year. Homesteads to the value of $500 are exempt when the owner actually resides thereon at the date of fixing the tax.

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1865.

Among the petitions received by the President to day, asking special pardon, is that of Robert E. Lee, late Commander of the rebel forces, and that of Alex. H. Stephens, late Vice-President of the late Confederacy. Mr. Stephens enters at length into an apology or vindication of the action he has taken. Among the reasons which led him to espouse the cause of the rebellion, he refers to the fact that the *Tribune*, known to be a powerful and influential supporter of the Republican administration, openly advocated the right of the Southern people to independence. Mr. Stephens inferred from this that independence would be conceded to the South without war. He acknowledges that the question has been decided forever, and he declares henceforth to be, and to be considered a good and loyal citizen of the United States. Mr. Stephens' document covers some seventy pages.

North Carolina is to day in a much better condition than any other Southern State. The States south of us are no more advanced towards restoration than we were two months ago—to day we read the feeble proclamation of the Governor of Texas, proposing to surrender, provided the terms shall be agreeable and acceptable.

Virginia is divided against itself—not satisfied with one State and not satisfied with two—opposed to a convention and opposed to a Legislature—the Legislature meets, accomplishes nothing and adjourns in a day. In Missouri and in Tennessee they are fighting out the most cruel guerilla warfare. Neighbors waylaying each other, by day and by night, to take each others' lives and destroy their property.—Every man appears anxious to aid and assist in confiscating the property of every other man, and of having him proscribed for life.

While this spirit prevails in other States we are glad to say that North Carolina is exhibiting her usual good sense and prudence—all are quiet, all are orderly, and all are anxious to aid and assist each other in being useful and profitable citizens.

It is a source of great pride to know that North Carolina is always prudent and always sensible—whether "in sunshine or in storm," in sickness or in health, her people take time to consider and to act as her judgement directs. We are proud this is so, and we are proud that on this occasion, as on many others, she has profited by it.—*Standard, June 22.*

The Richmond *Republic* says that travel over the Richmond and Fredericksburg railroad is about to be resumed. A junction will be formed with the boats at Aquia creek and the passengers taken to Washington. A distance of 14 miles only now remains to be laid with iron.—*Standard.*

AN UNFORTUNATE OCCURRENCE.

On Sunday last near Mocksville, Mrs. [illegible] Neely, became engaged in a controversy with a negro woman formerly belonging to her. Her daughter Miss Temple obtained a pistol and shot the negro through the heart. The parties have [illegible] been arrested.—*Salisbury Banner.*

Appointments of postmasters for this State have been made by the Postmaster General as follows:

Wilmington, W. A. [illegible]; Greensborough, Jonathan D. White; [illegible] [illegible] Robinson; Elizabeth City, Mrs. Martha [illegible]; Hillsborough, [illegible] [illegible] A. T. [illegible] [illegible] Fayetteville, [illegible] C. W. Mann.

DEATH OF MRS. SEWARD.—Mrs. Seward, wife of the Secretary of State, died recently in Washington, and her remains were taken to Auburn, N. Y., where they reached on the 23rd.

It is fifty years since France [illegible] [illegible] is to be [illegible] northern port under such transports. [illegible]

ATZERODT'S CONFESSION IN THE ASSASSINATION CONSPIRACY.

I am one of the party who agreed to the capture of the President of the United States or any member of the Cabinet or General Grant or Vice President Johnson. The first plot to capture failed, the second to kill. I broke away from the moment I heard of it. This is the way it came about. On the evening of the 14th of April I met Booth and Payne at the Herndon House in this city, at eight o'clock. He (Booth) said he himself would take Mr. Lincoln and General Grant, Payne should take Mr. Seward, and I should take Mr. Johnson. I told him I would not do it; that I had gone into the thing to capture, but I was not going to kill. He told me that I was a fool—that I would be hung any how—that it was death to any man who backed out, and so we parted. I wandered about the streets till two o'clock in the morning, and then went to the Kimmel House, and from there pawned my pistol at Georgetown and went to my cousin's house in Montgomery county where I was arrested. On the 19th, after I was arrested, I told Provost Marshal Wells and Provost Marshal McPhail the whole story; also told it to Captain Monroe, and Colonel Wells told me if I pointed out the way Booth had gone and I would be reprieved, and so I told him I thought he had gone down to Charles county in order to cross the Potomac; the arms which were found in my room at the Kirkwood House, and a black coat, do not belong to me; on the afternoon of the 14th of April, Harrold called to see me, and left the coat there; it is his coat, and all in it belongs to him, as you can see by the handkerchiefs marked with his initials and with the name of his sister, Mrs. Naylor. Now I will state how I passed the whole of the evening of the 14th of April: In the afternoon, about two o'clock, I went to Keller's stable, on Eighth street, near D, and hired a dark bay mare and rode into the country for pleasure, and on my return put her up at Naylor's stable; the dark bay horse which I had kept at Naylor's before, on or about the 3rd of April, belonged to Booth, and also the saddle and bridle. I had charge of him to sell him, and I do not know what became of him. At about six in the evening I went to Naylor's again and took out the mare. I rode out for an hour and returned her to Naylor's. It was then nearly eight, and I told him to keep the mare ready at ten o'clock, in order to return her to the man I hired her from. From there I went to the Herndon House. Booth sent a message to Oyster Bay, where I was, saying he wanted to see me, and I went. Booth wanted me to murder Mr. Johnson. I then went to Oyster Bay on the avenue, above Twelfth street, and whiled away the time till about ten. I got the mare, and having taken a drink with the hostler, galloped about town and went to the Kimmel House.—From there I rode down to the depot and returned my horse, riding up Pennsylvania avenue to Keleher's. From Keleher's I went down to the Navy Yard to get a room with Wash. Briscoe. He had none, and by the time I got back to the Kimmel House it was near two.—The man Thomas was a stranger I met on the street. Next morning, as stated, I went to my cousin Richter's in Montgomery county.

GEORGE A. ATZEROTT.

HYDRAPHOBIA.

A little son of George Gridley, in the South part of the town of Winstead Connecticut, while playing with his dog, was very slightly bitten upon the face; for three weeks no effect of the bite was noticed, and the wound entirely healed, when at the expiration of that time he showed all the symptoms of hydraphobia, and after three days of most intense suffering died of that disease. The dog, up to the time of biting the child, had shown no symptoms of madness.

HOW DOGS GET MAD

Nine-tenths of the people are in ignorance in regard to the premonition of madness in dogs. One of the earliest signs of madness in dogs, and one which should always arouse attention on the part of those in charge of dogs, is a [illegible] [illegible] When it [illegible] the dog retires to his bed for several hours, and may be seen curled up, his face buried between his paws and breast, and shows no disposition to bite, but will answer to the call, but slowly and sullenly.—After a while he becomes restless, looking out [illegible] [illegible] never satisfied long with one. He then returns to his bed, but continually shifts his posture. He rises up and lies down again, settles his body in a variety of postures, digs at his bed with his paws, shaking it in his mouth, bringing it to a heap, on which he carefully lays his chest, and then rises up and bundles it all out of his kennel.—If at liberty, he will seem to imagine something lost, and will eagerly search around with strange violence and [illegible] This dog should be watched. If he begins to gaze strangely about him, [illegible] and if his countenance is clouded and suspicious, we may be certain that madness is coming on.

INCREASE OF EMIGRATION

The returns of immigrants arriving from Europe show a very large increase this year over last, and it would appear from statements in the foreign journals that about all who can obtain transportation enough to be had for those who are waiting to come to this country. [illegible] [illegible] before the end of the year will exceed upwards of two hundred thousand immigrants from all parts of Europe. Every one of these brings money with him [illegible] [illegible]

THE MEXICAN QUESTION [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] failed by previous efforts to engage in a foreign war.

On the authority of the London Times, it is stated that France has notified the Washington government that Mexico is under French protection, and that filibustering will be dealt with without mercy.

Details of the war among the South American republics confirm the successes of the Paraguayan forces. The Paraguayan army is estimated at sixty thousand; the allied forces opposed to them at seventy-five thousand men.

The President's Proclamation.

In our last issue we briefly noticed the subjoined proclamation by the President, raising the blockade and opening the whole coast to free trade. We now give it entire from the Herald of the 25th:

By the President of the

United States of America.

Whereas, by the proclamation of the President of the 15th and 27th of April, 1861, a blockade of certain ports of the United States was set on foot; but, whereas, the reasons for that measure have ceased to exist:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do hereby declare and proclaim the blockade aforesaid to be rescinded as to all the ports aforesaid, including that of Galveston and other ports west of the Mississippi river, which ports will be open to foreign commerce on the first of July next, on the terms and conditions set forth in my proclamation of the 22nd of May last. It is to be understood, however, that the blockade thus rescinded was an international measure for the purpose of protecting the sovereign rights of the United States. The greater or lesser subversion of the civil authority in the region to which it applied, and the impracticability of at once restoring that in due efficiency may for a season make it advisable to employ the army and navy of the United States towards carrying the laws into effect wherever such employment may be necessary.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 23rd day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

Counterfeit Notes Described.

The following descriptions of the counterfeit United States notes in circulation are useful for information:

5s, imitation, are reported in circulation,—Poorly done.

5s, altered from 1s. Portrait of Chase.

5s, imitation. Poorly done; coarse.

5s, photographed—have a blurred look; the paper is stiffer and heavier. Signature very heavy.

10s, imitation, well executed, are reported in circulation. There is no Treasury stamp upon the bill.

10s, altered from 1s—vig. portrait of Chase on upper left; genuine have portrait of Lincoln.

20s, imitation. The head of Hamilton is coarse and blurred; otherwise excellently done, and well calculated to deceive.

50s, altered from 2s—vignette portrait of Hamilton below the words of the United States. In [illegible] above.

100s, imitation. The only points of actual difference between the genuine and the counterfeit are these: In the upper left corner are the words "Act of Feb. 25th, 1861." In the counterfeit the th and the ornamented lines above, run into and touch the border; in the genuine there is a clear space between. On the back of the note there are thirteen small ovals; on the edge of each oval the figures in the bad read 100, [illegible] [illegible] 100. This [illegible] of these figures in the genuine them, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] notes are well executed.

Postage Currency.—25 cents, imitation, poorly engraved and on poor paper.

50 cents [illegible] [illegible] poorly done. The heads [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] poorly printed.

[illegible] [illegible] Of

National Banks.—5s, imitation—well executed and of a dangerous character, are reported in circulation.

Coupons, counterfeit Coupons dated March [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 10-40 five per cent. United States $500 bonds, have been offered at different United States Depositories.

7-30 *Bonds.*—Some of these are in circulation with the coupons cut off, and are offered as currency. Without coupons they are of no value until maturity. [illegible]

Trial of the Conspirators.

The Military Court, in Washington, was engaged in trying the Conspirators at [illegible] P. M., yesterday, when Assistant Judge Advocate, Bingham, proceeded to read his summing up of the evidence in behalf of the prosecution; occupying nearly the entire day's session.

He reviewed the testimony minutely, and at much length, maintaining that it was clearly shown by the evidence that all the prisoners before the court were concerned in the plot to murder President Lincoln, Vice President Johnson, Gen. Grant, Secretary Seward, Secretary Stanton and others. He quoted high legal authority to sustain the prosecution, that being cognizant of the conspiracy, and entering into it, the prisoners were all equally guilty.

He contended that it was shown by the evidence that Davis, and John C. Breckinridge, ex-rebel Secretary of War, and others in Richmond, Sanders, Thompson, Tucker and other agents in Canada, had a hand in the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] burn, plunder and make raids into the United States, for the purpose of aiding the rebellion [illegible]

[illegible]

NEWS ITEMS.

OHIO UNION CONVENTION.

The following are the resolutions bearing upon the new political issue of giving the right of suffrage to the negroes of the South, adopted by the Convention of the Union party of Ohio, which recently nominated Maj. Gen. Cox for Governor of that State:

2d. That the President, Andrew Johnson, by his unwavering devotion to the Union through years of the severest trial, has won our highest confidence, and that we cheerfully endorse the policy of his Administration looking to the restoration of peace and civil order in the so-called seceded States, and that as Union men of Ohio, we will give him our hearty and undivided support.

6th. That while we are anxious for an early reconstruction of fraternal relations with the insurgent States, we demand that such reconstruction shall be at such time and upon such terms as will give unquestioned assurance of the peace and security, not only of the loyal people of the Rebel States, but also of the peace and prosperity of the Federal Union.

VIRGINIA.—Both Houses of the Virginia Legislature have passed the bill to amend the Constitution so as to allow all persons to hold office, removing the disqualification existing against those who have held positions under the Rebel Government. The 13th of October was fixed as the time for the election of members of Congress and the Legislature.

THE WORK OF RECONSTRUCTION.—Among others the Governor has appointed Mayors and Commissioners as follows:

WINSTON.

Mayor, T. J. Wilson. Commissioners, N. S. Cooke, G. H. Reniger, J. D. Tavis, S. W. Ferabee, J. S. White, Edward Spach and D. H. Starbuck.

SALISBURY.

Mayor, J. H. Ennis, Esq. Commissioners, W. Murphey, M. Richardson, S. R. Houser, J. L. McCubbins, F. B. Sheber, A. L. Young, Thomas E. Brown and J. M. Coffin.

GREENSBOROUGH.

Mayor, W. L. Scott. Commissioners, Dr. Andrew C. Caldwell, W. C. Porter, Dr. D. W. C. Benbow, A. B. Echel, Lyndon Swaim and Gen. Joab Hiatt.

The Governor again requests us to call upon loyal men, in those counties where the appointments have not been made, to forward—or as communication is so very uncertain—to bring to Raleigh lists of persons for Justices, so that he can make his selections.

The Standard of the 29th ult says:

Magistrates have been appointed for two thirds of the counties in the State, and Mayors and commissioners have been selected for all the towns that desired it in these counties.

The Magistrates are expected to hold county courts for all civil and criminal business not requiring the aid of a jury. The courts will appoint the usual county officers, Sheriff, County Court Clerk, Coroner, Solicitor, County Trustee, and other usual officers necessary for the county.

The Local Police of each county will be under the control of the court, and it is the duty of the Police to assist the Magistrates in keeping the peace and maintaining the laws by obeying and executing all orders issued to them by the courts, and by the Justices out of court.

Thus there is a civil force in two-thirds of the counties of the State, with a military organization under their control, all peaceable and loyal men, and sworn agents of the Government, for preserving order. When these organizations shall have been completed, there will be in the State nearly four thousand magistrates and about seven thousand policemen, distributed in every neighborhood. This will insure the peace and quiet of all our citizens and it will also enable the United States Government to withdraw their troops and leave us to take care of ourselves.

The Magistrates for this county, we learn, will be appointed at an early day.

Cutting off Confederate Buttons.—Yesterday the street guards were engaged in the work of stopping Confederate officers and soldiers on the street, and relieving their garments of the obnoxious Confederate button. An order was issued some time ago in regard to the doffing of the Confederate insignia of rank and the authorities, no doubt, think that time enough has elapsed to enable all concerned to get rid of objectionable clothes and buttons. The colored men who sported coats and buttons of the same kind were treated in the same way.

Rich. Whig 16th.

During the past week 34 National Banks have been established with a total capital of $10,628,710. The whole number now in operation is 1,334. The amount of National Bank currency issued during the week was $2,267,120, making the present circulation $143,064,875.

An election will be held in Tennessee on the 3rd day of August for the election of representatives in the Thirty-Ninth Congress, and to supply vacancies in the Legislature of the State.

DISASTER ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

A dispatch from Cairo says that the transport, Kentucky, with 6,200 paroled rebel soldiers struck a snag twelve miles below Shreveport on the 9th, and sunk in three minutes.—Over 200 lives lost. The blame is cast upon the officers of the transport for not running her ashore.

Nearly 5,000 emigrants from Europe arrived at New York between Monday and Thursday of last week.

Postmaster General Dennison is taking measures for the restoration of the mails throughout the Southwest. Stage and steamboat conveyance has been secured, and before many weeks the mails will be regularly delivered.

The reports of the rough treatment of Jeff. Davis, which have been freely circulating, are set at rest by a dispatch from Fortress Monroe, which states positively that he is not in irons, but has roomy and comfortable quarters. His health is good, much better than when he arrived there, and he seems to be in a calmer frame of mind.

Private letters from Wilmington published in New York say that a large number of negroes are assembled there who should be returned to their homes, and who are desirous of so doing, but are compelled to remain in consequence of a want of transportation. The mortality among these negroes is very great, and steps should be taken at once to return them where their labor can be made available, and where they may escape the sufferings and death to which they are now exposed.

From the Standard.

CONFISCATION OF CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.

We publish to-day the acts of Congress of the United States upon the subjects of Confiscation and Abandoned Property, as is supposed to be of interest to our readers. They are very plain, fairly short and easily understood. There is reason to hope that very little property in North Carolina will be taken from the owners under these laws. The laws themselves do not appear to be so stringent as most persons have anticipated, and in addition to this, a large discretion for the relief of those subject to them, is given to the President, which he will use with kindness and liberality. And even beyond this, there is well grounded hope that when we have established civil government and have entered forever into the bosom of the Union, Congress will deal mildly and gently with us.

"That all property coming into any of the United States, not declared in insurrection, from within any of the States declared in insurrection, through any other person than an agent duly appointed under the provisions of this act, or under a lawful clearance by proper officers of the Treasury Department, shall be confiscated to the use of the Government of the United States."

"Any person claiming to have been the owner of any such captured or abandoned property may, at any time within two years after the suppression of the rebellion, prefer his claims to the proceeds thereof in the Court of Claims; and on proof to the satisfaction of the Court of his ownership of said property or of his right to the proceeds thereof, and that he has never given any aid or comfort to the present rebellion, to receive the residue of such proceeds, after deduction of any purchase money which may have been paid, together with the expense of transportation and sale of such property, and any other lawful expenses attending the disposition thereof." "That all sales of such property shall be at auction to the highest bidder, and the proceeds thereof shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States."

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in addition to the captured and abandoned property to be received, collected, and disposed of, and provided in said act, the said agents shall take charge of and lease, for periods not exceeding twelve months, the abandoned lands, houses, and tenements within the districts therein named, and shall also provide, in such leases or otherwise, for the employment and general welfare of all persons within the lines of national military occupation within said insurrectionary States formerly held as slaves, who are or shall become free. Property real or personal, shall be regarded as abandoned when the lawful owner thereof shall be voluntarily absent therefrom, and engaged either in arms or otherwise, in aiding or encouraging the rebellion."

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all moneys arising from the leasing of abandoned lands, houses and tenements, or from the sales of captured and abandoned property collected and sold in pursuance of said act or of this act, or from fees collected under the rules and regulations made by the Secretary of the Treasury, and approved by the President, dated respectively the twenty-eighth day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the thirty-first day of March, and the 11th day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, or under any amendments or modifications thereof, which have been or shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury, and approved by the President for conducting the commercial intercourse which has been or shall be licensed and permitted by the President, with and in States declared in insurrection, shall, after satisfying therefrom all proper and necessary expenses to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, be paid into the treasury of the United States."

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That no property seized or taken upon any of the inland waters of the United States by the naval forces thereof, shall be regarded as maritime prize; but all property so seized or taken shall be promptly delivered to the proper officers of the courts, or as provided in this act and in the said [act] approved March twelve, 1863.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, to authorize agents to purchase for the United States any products of States declared in insurrection, at such places therein as shall be designated by him, at such prices as shall be agreed on with the seller, not exceeding the market value thereof at the place of delivery, nor exceeding three-fourths of the market value thereof in the city of New York at the latest quotations known to the agent purchasing:—*Provided*, That no part of the purchase money for any products so purchased shall be paid, or agreed to be paid, out of any other fund than that arising from property sold as captured or abandoned, or purchased and sold under the provisions of this act. All property so purchased shall be forwarded for sale at such place or places as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the moneys arising therefrom, after payment of the purchase money and the other expenses connected therewith, shall be paid into the treasury of the United States; and the accounts of all moneys so received and paid shall be rendered to, and audited by, the proper accounting officers of the treasury."

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the President is hereby authorized, at any time hereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and at such time and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare."

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the courts of the United States shall have full power to institute proceedings, make orders and decrees, issue process, and do all other things necessary to carry this act into effect.

Approved July 17, 1862.

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND HONDURAS.—The treaty between the United States and Honduras is officially proclaimed.—It provides for perpetual amity and a reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation. Honduras engages to open negotiations with the various governments with which it may have relations, for their separate recognition of the perpetual neutrality, and for the protection of the contemplated Honduras interoceanic railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. Honduras agrees that the right of way or transit over such route shall be at all times open and free to [illegible] the United States [illegible] for all lawful purposes [illegible] consideration of these concessions the United States engages, in conjunction with Honduras, to protect the same from interruption, seizure, or unjust confiscation, from whatever quarter the attempt may proceed, [illegible] and [illegible] of this article [illegible]

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1865.

Internal Revenue in the Southern States.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following highly important circular relative to the collection of internal revenue in the Southern States:

Treasury Department, June 21, 1865.

Section forty-six of the Internal Revenue Act, approved June 30, 1864, provides that whenever the authority of the United States shall have been re-established in any State where the execution of the laws had previously been impossible, the provisions of the act shall be put in force in such state with such modification of inapplicable regulations in regard to assessment, levy, time and manner of collection, as may be directed by the department, without waiving in any degree the rights of the government in respect to taxes that have heretofore accrued, or assuming to exonerate the tax payer from his legal responsibility for such taxes. The department does not deem it advisable to insist at present upon their payment, so far as they were payable prior to the establishment of a collection district embracing the territory in which the tax payer resides. But assessors in the several collection districts recently established in the States lately in insurrection, are directed to require returns, and to make assessments for the several classes of taxes for the appropriate legal period preceding the first regular day on which a tax becomes due after the establishment of the district; that is to say, in several districts in question the proper tax will be assessed upon the income of the year 1864, inasmuch as the tax for that year is due upon the 30th day of June subsequently to the establishment of the district. All persons found doing any business for which a license is required, will be assessed for the proper license from the first day of the month in which the district is established. Persons engaged in any business for which monthly or quarterly returns are required to be made, will be assessed for the month or quarter for which returns should be made at the first return day after the establishment of the district, and the same principle will apply to those taxes which are payable at different periods. A manufacturer of tobacco, for instance, in a district established after the 1st, and before the 20th day of May, will be assessed upon his sales for the month of April. When any manufactured articles are found in the hands of a purchaser, and it is shown to the satisfaction of the assessor that the goods were actually sold and passed out of the hands of the manufacturer before the commencement of the period for which he is properly taxable, the articles will not be subject to tax in the hands of such purchaser, unless transported beyond the limits of the States lately in insurrection. The holder of any distilled spirits, manufactured tobacco, or other article which is liable to seizure on account of the absence of inspection marks, may present to the assessor the evidence that the article in his hands, or under the circumstances which obtain in the particular case, are now subject to tax except as above stated. And if the assessor is satisfied he will cause the packages to be so marked that he may be identified and sold without liability of seizure. Whenever any collector shall have reason to believe that the holders of any goods on which the tax has not been paid intends to remove the same beyond the limits of the States lately in insurrection, and to evade the payment of the tax, he will seize the goods and take the necessary steps for their condemnation, unless the holder shall give a bond, as hereinafter prescribed, for the transportation or exportation of the goods, or shall return the same to the assessor, and pay to the collector the amount of tax that shall be found due. In all cases in which a seizure shall be made, under these instructions, the department, on being informed of such seizure, will consider the case, and extend such measures of relief as the facts shall justify. In the States of Virginia, Tennessee and Louisiana, collection districts were some time since established, with such boundaries as to include territory in which it has but recently become possible to enforce the laws of the United States in these districts.—The rule laid down above will be so modified as to require the assessment and collection of the first taxes which become due after the establishment of assessment divisions in the particular locality. Whenever assessments are to be made, based upon transactions which may have been carried on in a depreciated currency, it will be proper for the assessor to ascertain the amount of the income, or value, or sales, or receipts, in lawful money of the United States, according to the best information which he can obtain as to the average value of such depreciated currency for the period covered by the assessment. The duties upon cotton and spirits of turpentine are, by a special provision of the statute, made payable by the person in whose hands they are first found by officers of internal revenue. With reference to those articles, therefore, the rule laid down will not apply, but assessments will be made wherever they are found. Whenever any person holds, as a purchaser, any articles which, under the internal revenue laws, may be transported under bond, and desires to transport the same to any Northern port or place, he may apply to the assessor to have the amount of tax ascertained and determined. The proper examination having been had, the assessor will certify the amount of duties thereon to the Collector, and the Collector will thereupon grant a permit for their removal. After the execution of a bond for their storage in a bonded warehouse, such permit and bond being in the form required by the regulations for the establishment of bonded warehouses. On or before the 10th day of each month the assessor will transmit to the office of Internal Revenue a statement showing the amount of duties thus certified during the month preceding, and the Collector will, on or before the same date, transmit a descriptive schedule of all bonds thus taken by him in the course of the preceding month. When goods arrive in any Northern port under such transportation bond or under a permit issued by a Special Agent of the Treasury dated before May 1, 1865, they will be received into proper warehouses established under the Internal Revenue laws, in the district in which the goods are brought, and the necessary certificate given for the issue of the cancellation of the bond in the same manner as if the goods had been transported from another bonded warehouse. Whenever any person who is assessed for a license is found to have paid a license tax to a special agent, appointed under the regulations of the Treasury Department for commercial intercourse with insurrectionary districts, the Collector will issue a license for the year ending May 1, 1866, and will collect only so much as may be due for the time intervening after the expiration of the license issued by the special agent. The amount assessed and thus left uncollected will be abated when the proper claim is presented to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

HUGH McCULLOUGH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

New Advertisements.

NEW GOODS!

AT THE OLD STAND OF

T. C. PFOHL.

MAIN STREET, SALEM, N. C.

Just received and imported expressly for this market by

JACOB STERN,

of the city of New York,

CONSISTING OF

Dry and Fancy Goods,

Boots, Shoes, &c., &c.,

to which he most respectfully invites the attention of the citizens of Salem, Winston and surrounding country. JACOB STERN.

Salem, June 24, 1865. 51-2t.

Treasury Department of N. C.

RALEIGH, June 14th, 1865.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APpointed Public Treasurer of North Carolina by W. W. Holden, Provisional Governor, with the duty assigned, among other things, of collecting and securing all the property of the State, it becomes my duty hereby to notify all persons having any such property in their possession, to report the same to me without delay, to the end that I may get the same in my possession for the use of the State, and all persons knowing of any such property in the possession of other persons are requested to give me information thereof.

W. H. Oliver is authorized to receive any State property in Alamance County, and H. A. Dowd is authorized to receive any such property in the State, West of Alamance County.

JONATHAN WORTH,
Public Treasurer and Property Agent of N. C.
Raleigh, June 14, 1865.

Each of the newspapers published in the State are requested to give this advertisement three insertions and to forward the accounts to this office.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY

NORTH CAROLINA ADVERTISER.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ESTABLISHed in the city of Raleigh an agency for the purpose of buying and selling Real Estate in North Carolina. In connection therewith, and as auxiliary thereto, they will publish a double sheet twenty-four column weekly newspaper, wherein will be advertised, free of cost, all lands offered for sale through their agency, and which will be devoted to the dissemination of information concerning the agricultural, mineral, manufacturing and other resources of the State. By means of competent Agents in every county they will show the present advancement and special capabilities for future development of each.

It will be found, on investigation, that no State in the Union can present such a combination of advantages as North Carolina. Situated midway between the colder regions of the North and the more tropical climes of the South, its lands stretching from the seacoast to the mountains yield bountiful returns of cotton, tobacco, rice, fruits, grasses and other products, while in its bosom lie rich mines of gold, and iron, copper, lead, coal and other minerals, its rivers afford water power sufficient for the most extensive factories, and in its forests are boundless supplies of naval stores, timber and material for tanning. Under the recent change in the system of labor it becomes the interest of proprietors to part with a portion of their real estate, and it is the object of this enterprise, through agencies in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and other chief cities, to bring these abundant resources of the State to the notice of men of energy and capital, to get together the seller and the buyer, and to aid in starting North Carolina in a career of prosperity heretofore unknown.

The ADVERTISER will be furnished free of charge to all customers, and to others at one dollar per annum. The first number will be issued by the first of July, or sooner, if the type and necessary material already ordered can be procured from New York before that time. Those desirous to advertise in the first number will please communicate to the undersigned at once. Moderate commissions will be charged where sales are made.

HECK, BATTLE & CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.

KEMP P. BATTLE,
J. M. HECK,
B. P. WILLIAMSON.

All papers in the State copy twice and forward bills.

June 12th, 1865. 51-2t.

KEMP. P. BATTLE. J. M. HECK. B. P. WILLIAMSON.

NORTH CAROLINA

LAND AGENCY.

BATTLE, HECK & CO., RALEIGH, N. C. will buy, sell and lease, adjust titles, pay taxes on, and take general care of all kinds of real estate, gold, copper, lead, iron and other mines, water powers, &c.

Through reliable agents in every county accurate information will be given about particular localities, tracts of land, &c.

Will likewise undertake collection of debts in North Carolina and elsewhere, by suit or otherwise.

Communications confidential. Commissions and charges moderate.

Raleigh, June 12, 1865. 51-4t.

All papers in the State copy 4 times and send bill to Battle, Heck & Co.

EQUITY LAND SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE Court of Equity, for the county of Yadkin, made at Fall term, A. D. 1864, I shall resell on the premises, on

Saturday the 2nd of September,

next, a certain tract of land lying on the Yadkin River, adjoining the lands of William H. [illegible] and others, belonging to the heirs of [illegible] deceased, containing about [illegible] hundred and ten acres.

Terms nine months credit. Bond and good security required.

[illegible] WILLIAMS, C. M. E.

June 24th, 1865. [illegible]

PROCLAMATION

BY WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR,

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, By the Proclamation of ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, dated May 29th, 1865, I have been appointed Provisional Governor of the State of North Carolina, with instructions to prescribe, at the earliest practicable period, such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a Convention, composed of delegates to and chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering or amending the Constitution thereof; and with authority to exercise within the limits of said State all the power necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of North Carolina to restore said State to its Constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such a Republican form of State Government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence:—

And WHEREAS, It is proper that the people of the State should be informed as far as may be, at this time, of the measures that will be necessary to attain this end, so that they may be ready to offer an intelligent and willing cooperation in the same:—

And WHEREAS, It is also proper that the purposes of the Federal Government in relation to the people of the State should be made known, so that the loyal may receive assurances of protection and encouragement, and the disloyal, if any there be, may know that the eyes of authority is upon them, and that they will not be permitted with impunity to resist the laws or to disturb the peace of society:—

Now, Therefore, I, WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid, do proclaim and declare:—

1st. That a Convention of the people of North Carolina will be held, at as early a period as practicable, to be composed of the number of members to which the Counties are respectively entitled in the House of Commons of the State Legislature. No person will be a candidate for the Convention, and no person will vote for members to compose it, who shall not previously thereto have taken and subscribed the following oath, prescribed in the Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated May 29th, 1865:

I, ———, do solemnly swear or affirm, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God.

And no person not well affected towards the Federal Government, and not loyal thereto, will be permitted to take said oath, or to vote in said election.

Measures will be perfected as early as practicable for administering the above oath to such persons as may be entitled to take it, and for providing them with certificates of the same as evidence of their loyalty. The said oath is regarded as a part of the benefits of the Proclamation referred to, and will not be administered to any of the classes excluded by said Proclamation, save on the exhibition by them of a full pardon from the President of the offence they may have committed against the United States.

2nd. The Convention thus to be called will alter or amend the Constitution of the State, and will submit said Constitution thus altered or amended, to the voters of the State, at the ballot-box for their acceptance or rejection.

3rd. The Convention will provide for the election by the people of a Governor and members of the Legislature; and the Legislature will elect two Senators to represent the State in the Congress of the United States.

4th. An election will also be held, in due time, for members of the House of Representatives from the State in the Congress of the United States.

Inasmuch as there are no civil magistrates in this State, nor State officers of any kind, the Provisional Governor, by virtue of authority in him vested by the President of the United States, will proceed:

1st. To appoint Justices of the Peace for the various Counties, loyal men, by whom the above oath will be administered, and who will also conduct the elections, through subordinates, for members of a Convention, in accordance with instructions from this office, and agreeably to the laws of this State in force previously to the 20th day of May, 1861.

2nd. Superior Courts of Oyer and Terminer will be held, when necessary, by Judges specially appointed and commissioned, to dispose of criminal cases.

3rd. The Justices of the Peace, appointed as aforesaid, will be authorized to hold Courts for the transaction of all such business as may not be of the class of cases triable by a jury.—The Justices, by a majority of their whole number, will also be authorized to appoint their Sheriffs and their Clerks for the time being, and such other officers as may be indispensable to a proper transaction of business.—And they will also be vigilant and will exert themselves to maintain the laws and to promote the peace of society in their respective counties, and especially to arrest and commit for trial, when the Courts may be held, all offenders against any law of the State in force previous to the 20th of May, 1861; and to allow bail where the case is bailable, according to the usage of the State.

4th. The Provisional Governor will appoint the State Directors and State proxies in the various corporations in which the State is interested, as the exercise of such power by him cannot be avoided. But the control of the Railroads, the Asylums, and [illegible] in which the State is interested, thus unavoidably to this extent committed to him, will be relinquished for the action of the Convention when that body shall have assembled.

Such is a brief outline of the policy deemed necessary to reconstruct the government of North Carolina, and to restore the State to its Constitutional relations to the Federal Government.

And now, as Provisional Governor of the State, I invite the loyal people thereof to resume with cheerfulness and with confidence in the future their accustomed pursuits; and I invite all those who have been driven from the State by despotic power, to return, assuring all loyal citizens of the State that they will be protected in their persons and property, and encouraged in their exertions to improve their condition. I also exhort them not to cease to take an interest in public affairs, but to unite with me in the attempt to reconstruct the State Government through the aid of loyal citizens, and to re-establish the entire [illegible].

To those who were oppressed on account of their disloyal sentiments, and in ensuring the election of known friends of the Federal Government, I would say that your fidelity, fellow-citizens, during the rebellion, should attach you by the strongest ties to the government of the United States. You have just been delivered by the armies of the Union from one of the most corrupt and rigorous despotisms that ever existed in the world. Many of you have been forced, for opinion's sake, and because of your love of the flag of your fathers, to fly from the homes of your birth or of your adoption, and seek a refuge among strangers, to escape the hand of arbitrary power. Many of you have been torn from your homes, or hunted down like wild beasts in the forest, and forced into the rebel armies to fight, to fight for the continued enslavement of the colored race, and also for a state of slavery for yourselves and your children. Some of you have been subjected to imprisonment and tortures on account of your opinions, and all of you have been deprived for years, up to a recent period, of freedom of speech and of the press, and of every essential guarantee of liberty and of protection to person and property, which is contained in the Constitution of the United States. You are once more free citizens of the United States. By your sufferings in the past, and by your hopes for the future, I adjure you to guard well your freedom. Remember that all that you have, and all that you can hope to be, and all of good that is in reserve for your children, are indissolubly bound up with the American Union. The "unity of government which constitutes us one people," should be more dear to us than ever, on account of the sufferings through which we have passed. In the language of WASHINGTON, "it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national Union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and to speak of it as the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any way be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

To the colored people of the State I would say, you are now free. Providence has willed that the very means adopted to render your servitude perpetual, should be His instruments for releasing you from bondage. It now remains for you, aided as you will be by the superior intelligence of the white race, and cheered by the sympathies of all good people, to decide whether the freedom thus suddenly bestowed upon you, will be a blessing to you or a source of injury. Your race has been depressed by your condition of slavery, and by the legislation of your former masters, for two hundred years. It is not to be expected that you can comprehend and appreciate as they should be comprehended and appreciated by a self-governing people, the wise provisions and limitations of Constitutions and laws; or that you can now have that knowledge of public affairs which is necessary to qualify you to discharge all the duties of the citizen. No people has ever yet bounded at once into the full enjoyment of the right of self-government. But you are free, in common with all our people, and you have the same right, regulated by law, that others have, to enter upon the pursuit of prosperity and happiness. You should henceforth sacredly observe the marriage relation, and you should provide for your offspring. You can now not only learn to read yourselves, as some of you have been able to do heretofore, but you can instruct others, and procure instruction from others for yourselves and your children, without fear of punishment. But to be prosperous and happy you must labor, not merely when you feel like it, or for a scanty support, but industriously and steadily, with a view to making and laying up something for yourselves and your families. If you are idle you will become vicious and worthless; if vicious and worthless you will have no friends, and will at last perish. "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread all the days of thy life." The same Providence that has bestowed freedom upon you, has told you that diligence in business is required of all his creatures; and you cannot expect that your race will escape ultimate extinction, if you wilfully violate or disregard this, one of his great commands. Freedom does not mean that one may do as he pleases, but that every one may by industry, frugality and temperance, improve his condition and enjoy the fruits of his own labor, so long as he obeys the laws. I have no prejudice against you. On the contrary, while I am a white man, and while my lot is with my own color, yet I sympathize with you as the weaker race; and I cannot forget that during the rebellion many of you fought for the preservation of the Union, and that those of you who remained at home in the then slaveholding States, were for the most part, docile and faithful, and made no attempt by force of arms to gain even their own freedom. I will see to it as far as I can, that you have your liberty, that you are protected in your property and persons; and that you are paid your wages.—But, on the other hand, I will set my face against those of you who are idle and dissipated, and prompt punishment will be inflicted for any breach of the peace or violation of law. In fine, I will be your friend as long as you are true to yourselves, and obedient to the laws, and as long as you shall labor, no matter how feebly, if honestly and earnestly, to improve your condition. It is my duty, as far as I may, to render the government "a terror to evil doers, and a praise to them that do well;" and this I will endeavor to do in relation to the whole people of the State of North Carolina, "without fear, favor, or affection, reward, or the hope of reward."

And now, "with charity for all, with malice towards none," I enter upon the discharge of the duties assigned me by the President, earnestly imploring Him who rules the destinies of [illegible] to aid me in the work of reconstructing the government, and in restoring the State to the protection, benefits, and blessings of the Union.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the 12th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the 89th year of American Independence.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Provisional Governor.

The newspapers of the State will insert the above [illegible] times.

DIED.

In this place, on the 7th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH [illegible], consort of Mr. Henry [illegible], aged [illegible].

Also, in this place, on the 3rd instant, Miss [illegible].

[illegible] on the 7th inst. [illegible] of the 53d N. C. Troops.